ing bones than to go back unless victorious. Speeches were made by Jeremiah Murphy, late of the freight-handlers, and several of the linemen. Lineman Thomas Morse said that people who thought the linemen were going to commit any unlawful act knew about as much about them as they did of the Choctaw language.

The members of the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers—Messrs. Campbell, of Pittsburg; O'Connor, of Boston, and Orr, of Philadelphia—were at the Manbattan Hotel last night. They say that by noon to-day some arrangement will have been made with the American Rapid Company and possibly the Baltimore and Ohio Company by which their men will be put to work. District Master Workman Campbell has what purports to be an exact list of the number of men now comprising the working force of the Western Union main office. There are according to this list ninety-two men altogether in the operations room; of these eight are first-class operators and twenty second-class. He says he can prove by sworn statements that the company is from eight to twelve hours behind with its business. At 5:30 p. m. yesterday it was eight hours late. Mr. Campbell stated that if the strike lasted until next Saturday fully 95 per cent. of the telegraphers in this country and Canada would be members of the Brotherhood.

A meeting of linemen was held last evening in Pythagoras Hall in Canal-st, near the Bowery. The meeting was seeret, but it was understood that beyond the initiation of members no business of mortance was transacted.

The Skirmishing Committee of the Brotherhood was called together at the office of The Telegrapher' Advocate, No. 76 Cortlandt-st, yesterday atternoon, to receive instructions in case of important developments which may occur to-day.

CONFERRING WITH THE STRIKERS.

second conference was held yesterday between fficers of the American Rapid Telegraph Company and members of the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood. From officials of the company no information as to the proceedings or re-sults could be obtained. In other quarters the statement was made that the conference had not reached any conclusion.

An official of the Rapid, when asked if all nego-tiation with the strikers had been terminated, said: No. There will probably be another conference, but no time was fixed."

President J. W. Converse and General Manager F. H. May represented the Rapid at the conference, the president having come on from Boston for the purpose of attending it. Mr. May, who from the first has opposed the demands of the strikers as excessive and unreasonable, still insisted that the company could not accede to what the telegraphers ask and continue to do business with any chance for profit. Many details were discussed, pro and con, and Mr. May was willing to agree on the part of the Rapid to take back all the old employes and stand by any terms which may be subsequently made between the Western Union Company and its employes. To this the committee representing the Brotherhood was unwilling to accede.

General Superintendent Sherman said that the business of the office was going on satisfactority. Three linemen sent by the Rapid to Hartford bad been captured by the strikers as soon as they arrived. Linemen sent by the company to other points had also deserted the company after having their fares paid to the point of their destination.

At the Baltimore and Ohio main office no change n the situation was reported.

The Southern Telegraph Company is said to have aken its wires out of the Baltimore and Ohio offices n Washington.

In Washington.

Monday's meeting of the Board of Directors of the Petal was Vice-President Cummins said, simply for the transaction of routine business and not connected with the strike. "We hope to have our Chicago cable fluished in a day or two," said Mr. Cummins, "and then we shall be able to handle all the business between New-York and Chicago, and more too,"

cago, and more too."

Receiving clocks of the several cable companies reported there was no trouble at all and no delay in the transmission of all dispatches. THE SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

WESTERN UNION BUSINESS FOR DELAYED-OTHER OFFICES CRIPPLED

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—At the Western Union main office the business which had, irrereased con-siderably over that of the past few day, s was being handled without delay. Superintendent Zeublin ex-pressed himself as well pleased with the manner in which the work is being done. At the headquarters of the striking operators the meeting this morning was addressed by H. W. Orr, who had just returned from the neeting of the Executive Committee in New-York. He reported that the strikers there and all over the country re as firm as ever.

The nifteen branch offices of the American Rapid Company have been closed, and all the busines is now fucted at the main office, which has also been leserted by all except Manager Pennock and two female Pennock stated that little business s transacted over their wires.

At the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Company the same state of affairs exists. All the operators are in the movement except the chief, who said to-day that h ness, so far as his office was concerned, was at a size

edent Laverty, of the local branch of the Brother President Laverty, of the local branch of the Brother-hood of Telestraphers, this afternoon sent to the press for publication a circular addressed to the public in which he calls attenden to an impression which prevails to some extent that the Excentive Board of Telegraphers inexorably insists upon all or nothing, and that the strikers therefore are responsible for the inconvenience which the public is suffering. This, he says, is an erroneous impression, as the Board has always been ready to consider proposals having in view a settlement of difficulties.

ST. LOUIS MESSAGES SENT PROMPILY. Sr. Louis, July 24.-The telegraphic situa-

tion shows no particular change. Manager Brown re-ports 87 operators on duty in the Western Union main office to-day. 16 more than on any previous day since the strike began and more than the usual number in ordinary times. The business offered at the counter yesterday was greater than the average for this time of the year and all of it was dispatched with promptness. Nine first class operators were in the office on 'Change and the done to the satisfaction of the members. Market quotations from New-York, Buttimore and Toledo were lacking, towever. A party of incemen were insuited by atrikers while changing the position of some wires. Some twenty of the linemen will be sworn in as special poulcemen to-morrow, which will give them authority to protect themselves.

ARBITRATION SUGGESTED IN CHICAGO. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNS. CHICAGO, July 24.-The Board of Directors

of the Board of Trade to-day passed the following resolution which will be forwarded to the officials of all Whereas the business sof this Board has been prestrated and the interests of the community disastrously affected by the present inability of the telegraph companies to

by the present inability of the present inability of the present inability of the present the controversy between the corporations and their employes, urges that something be done to put asiop to the public loss and suffering; and it saggests that, the trouble being a proper one for arbitrament, it be submitted to disinterested persons for comment,

A WORKING TELEGRAPHER SHOT AT. ATLANTA, Ga., July 24.-At 10 o'clock this morning a pistol ball was fired through the window of the Western Union Telegraph office here, shivering the arge plate glass and striking the receiving clerk, Witt, inst above the hip. The ball was spent, however, and the injury was not serious. The range of the ball indi-oates that it came from an up-stairs room of the Mark-ham, a hotel across the street. Mr. Witt withdrew from the Brotherhood of Telegraphers the day before the strike.

THE OUTLOOK IN OTHER CITIES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24 .- The Western Union Telegraph reports an addition of one operator to the total number of the force. The wires have been working hard on occount of storms East and West. GALYSSON, Tex., July 24.—Galveston, Houston, Dallas and For: Worth, the only four places in Fexas em-ploying a large number of operators, will by to-morrow ully supplied so far as numbers go, but the men are fictent. The sirikers continue firm and exhibit no

algae of weakening.

Archison, Kan., July 24.—Four of the six Western Union operators employed here went on strike yesterday. Two men were secured from the Missouri Pacific office, and there was not much delay in business.

Kansas Citt, Me., July 24.—The Western Union man-

ger reports that business yesterday was greater than it has a week ago and was well handled. There have been even accessions to the force of strikers.

Sr. JOSEPH. Mo., July 24.—Yesterday morning the male operators in the Western Union office informed the manager that nuless they received some news from the manager that unless they received some news from the East indicating a settlement of the difficulties they would quit work at 2 o'clock. Consequently at that hear they put on their coats and left the office, leaving only two female operators. The night force did not report for duty. The manager has succeeded, however, in accuring some bely from outside.

JACKSONVILLE, Fig. July 24.—The striking operators

by still remain out but the office is adequately by skilled operators. All business offered is promptly and has been from the beginning. o, N. Y., July 24.—This office is now working

with one old operator who did not atrike, two new ones and with assistance from two operators in brokers'

NO CHANGE IN CANADA. TORONTO, July 24.-There is no special change to note in the telegraph situation. The service is rapidly being restored to its usual condition, and the great bulk of the business is being done satisfactorily. The council of the Montreal Board of Trade, at meeting held to-day, pussed a resolution denouncing the strike made at the dictation of the Brotherwood in defiance of the telegraphers' engagements, of the law and of public intercets.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

TRACK-LAYING EXTRAORDINARY. KINGSTON, N. Y., July 24 .- A resident of this city who is now visiting Chief Engineer Ross, of this city who is now visiting Chief Engineer Ross, of the North American Railway Contracting Company, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, writes from a point on that new line 750 miles west of Winnipeg, under date of July 9, concerning an extraordinary feat of track-laying on that road. He says that over twenty-four miles of new track were laid in the week cuded July 7, six miles and forty yards being laid on that day in fourteen working hours; the first three miles being completed in six and one-half heurs. In these six miles were five curves, involving much bending and the catting of fifteen rais. About 100 men and thirty-three teams were employed, the latter hauling the tes, 16,000 in number, in place. The six miles required 2,120 rails, 63,600 spikes being driven by thirty-two spikers.

INTERMEDIATE DIFFERENTIAL RATES. The Joint Executive Committee (Passenger epartment) of the trunk lines and their Western connections met yesterday at Commissioner Fink's office. The attendance was fair. The meeting was called to work on the completion of was called to work on the completion of the details of the plan adopted at the Chicago meeting a few weeks ago. This plan is to establish differential fares between points intermediate to the places on which through differential rates have been adopted as the means of regulating the distribution of business between the pool roads. There was a thorough discussion of the subject, but no definite conclusions were reached. The conference will be continued to-day and from the progress reported it is expected that important action will be taken.

THE LOCKED-OUT CIGARMAKERS. NO CHANGE IN THE POSITION OF EMPLOYERS AND

The retusal of the cigar manufacturers on Monday to accede to the demands of their employes has placed both employers and employes in the placed both employers and employes in the position which they occupied when the factories were closed last Thursday morning. It is now expected that the lock-out will continue for several weeks. While the Manufacturers' Association was holding its morning session at the Belvedere House yesterday, the following letter was received from Frederick Holler, the corresponding secretary of the Cigarmakers' Progressive Union:

the Cigarnakers' Progressive Union:
In answer to your request that our committee sign the document presented by you on the 23d inst., the executive committee desires me to say that when the firm of E. Ottenberg & Brothers has declared all of their employes discharged, we will consider and declare the strike in their snop at an end, and permit our members to resume work made the old conditions. Should the firm, however, decide to re-employ any of its twenty-six men who have acted in such an unpardonable manner against their follow-workmen, we will impress our members with the necessity of performing their duty by avoiding the factory in question and leave the firm at liberty to fill their shop with workmen not connected with the C. M. P. U. of A. Further, I am requested to saide that the committee is of the optimon that it is unnecessary for them to promise to refer all difficulties that may lead to a strike to your arbitrament, as, according to the stipulation of our constraints. to refer all difficulties that may lead to a strike to your arbitrament, as, according to the stipulation of our constitution, it remains entirely with the manufacturer concerned to inform your association of the pending dissatisfaction, as between a cemand on one side and the consummation of a strike most generally one week clapses. The differences between the farm of S. Ottenberg & Brothers and their employes were pending two weeks before the sirike took place. Consequently had these difficulties been in proper time rejerred to your consideration by the soeve mentioned firm, the strike would presumably never have taken place.

firm, the strike would presumably never have taken place.

"I move that the proposition be laid upon the table," said Mr. Haas as soon as the paper had been read. "We cannot entertain it and still maintain the position which we have already taken in regard to the strike." The motion was unanimously carried and the meeting adjourned.

"Our usimatum has been given and we shall not retract a single statement we have made," said Mr. McCoy as he left the hotel.

Vincent Woytisock, the Secretary of the Progressive Union, when informed of the action which the manufacturers had taken, said: "Very well, if they do not wish to accede to our demands, they will now see what our organization can do. We shall maintain the principle for which this strike was made, to the bitter end. We have made our proposition for bringing it to a close and it has been refused. It only remains for us to see which of the two parties can loid out the longer—the manufacturers or the workmen. If you have any doubt about our financial shifty to held out, just step here a momen;" and opening a large from safe which stood in the corner of the office, he took out a large pile of bills done up in thousand dollar packages. "We have \$50,000 on hand now and shall not resume work until that is all gone."

EFFORTS TO EFFECT A COMPROMISE,

THE CLOAK MANUFACTURERS WANT THEIR EM-PLOYES BACK BUT REFUSE THE OFFERED TERMS.

A committee composed of delegates from the and the Central Labor Union met the cloak m turers at Priedlander & Caspar's office, No. 374 Broadway, yesterday afternoon for a consultation. The committee after stating that they desired to do all that they could to put an end to the strike, submitted the following document, containing the conditions upon which they would return to rork, for the employers to sign :

"We, the undersigned, manufacturers of cloaks and tresses, hereby declare on our word of honor, and attest by our signatures, that henceforth wages will be regu lated as follows: Piece work to be paid for on a basis of \$2 50 per day of ten hours; \$15 shall constitute the minimum wages for a week's work under the above condition. We pledge ourselves also not to discharge any one for having been connected with the strike or to deny their einstatement on that account."

The manufacturers, after consulting among them-

The manufacturers, after consulting among themselves, refused to sign the paper, but promised that if the workmen would return to their metories their wages should be increased. The committee in reply said that the employes had been waiting for years for proper and just treatment from their employers hands and they had never received it. If they would not make some definite promises concerning the wayes to be paid in the future, the strike would be continued. The meeting then adjourned until to-day, when it is expected that the employers will make a proposition to the workmen.

Last evening Standard Hall was crowded with members of the Union. The executive committee reported what had been done at the consultation with the manufacturers, and the report was received with a storm of applianse. It was resolved that no member should return to work until the doors of the factories were open to all. It was decided, also, to make no concessions to the manufacturers.

The contractors mere of expensions the manufacturers and perfected their organization. The Association will henceforth be known as The Manufacturers Branch of the Dress and Cloakmakers Union. The following officers were elected: President, Frank Noremeter; vice-president, Max Cohen; secretary, Karl Goldschmidt; treasurer, isaac Rosenthal.

A mass-meeting of the striking cloak-makers will be held at Clarendon flail this morning.

A DEED THAT INTERFERES WITH A WILL.

Since the will of Mrs. Lucretia C. Kidd. widow of Harvey Kidd, of the town of Weschester, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County, a circumstance has come to light which is likely to prove of interest to most of the legatees. Mrs. ter County, a circumstance has come to the legates. Mrs. Kidd, by her will, dated November 19, 1878, bequeathed to her nephew, william H. Deere, forty-six acres of hand in the town of Westebester, together with the dwelling and other buildings thereon. Her executors were instructed to sell another but of eighty acres, and with the proceeds to pay off a mortgage of \$12,000 upon her real estate, in order that the forty-six acres, with the buildings, might be transferred to the possession of her nephew free from any incumbrance. They were also to pay the following legacies: To Cornelia S. Hunter, a nicee, \$1,000; to Lacretta H. Hunter, a nicee, \$500; to Mary Julia Hunter, a nicee, \$300; to Maria Watkins, a nicee, \$500; to Juantham Waterbury, a nephew, \$500; to Saran A. Deere, a sister, \$500; to Harvy Deere, a nephew, \$300; to Catherine Julia Deere, a nicee, \$100, and to William L. Morris, her commed and friend, \$300.

A few days before her death Mrs. Kidd, being sorely pressed by the holders of the mortgage upon her real estate for the amount due, visited New York and was induced to sign a deed convoying to others the property from which the legacies were to be realized. On her return home sine became so overwhelmed with grief that she was taken ill and died.

LABOR TROUBLES IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, July 24.-No attempt has been made to resume work at the rolling mills in South Chicago, and the 2,000 men who made a demand last

Chicago, and the 2,000 men who made a demand fast week for increased pay still remain idle.

The Master Masons and Builders' Association, which made such a prolonged fight against the Bricklayers' Union early this summer, decided to concede to certain later demands of the mnion respecting the employment of non-union workmen. The association explains its action on the ground that a great body of men brought to this city to take the places vacated by the atrikers early in the season, have since joined the union.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Detectives McArdie and Vallely, of Inspector Byrnes's staff, yesterday afternoon caught two young burglars, who were in the act of entering the residence No. 40 West Forty-fifth-st., through a

window on the first floor. They were brought to the Central Office and locked up. They gave their names as Anthony Allen, age cighteen, of No. 63 Hudson-st., and John Kelly, age fifteen, of No. 218 West Sixteenth-st.

MIDSUMMER STATE POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK. THE STATE TICKET-CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLA TURE-THE GENERAL PARTY FEELING.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, July 21 .- Very little politics is thrust upon the public attention this off month, and yet here at the capital as elsewhere all over the State preparations are already making for the fall campaign. Your correspondent presents herewith the results of his own observations and the views as be has gathered them of Republican leaders in all sections of the State.

And, first, as to the Republican State ticket. Of the
five State officers whose terms will expire with the year four are Republican. These are Secretary of State Carr, Controller Davenporf, Attorney-General Russell, and State Engineer Seymour. A strong sentiment has already been developed in favor of the renomination of all of them. This sentiment is based upon two reasons: First, it is conceded that without exception they have rendered good and faithful service to Second, they represent between them all the elements that enter into the party. When the suggestion was first made that the old ticket should be renominated it was said that Mr. Davenport was bent upon a three years rest in Europe and so would decline to run again. It was further said that Mr. Seymour would also insist upon retiring. But it is now understood that if the Con-vention thinks it best to place the old ticket in the field there will be no declinations. For the remaining office that is now filled by a Democrat, the Treasurership, no active canvass has yet begun in any of the counties.
Wayne has a candidate in the person of Pilay T. Sexton,
president of the First National Bank of Palmyra, and
he will doubtless have a strong local backing in the State Convention. A proposition to nominate H. L. Sprague, who was elected to the last Assembly from a metropol itan district, out whose seat was stolen by the Democratic majority of that notorious body, has been well received by many influential members of the party in the interior as well as in New-York City. Ex-Senator Wendover, of Columbia County, who has many strong friends throughout the State, is also understood to be a candidate. These three are the only names that have thus far been scriously mentioned for Treasurer—but then, it must be remembered that the canvass is yet very young. The State Committee is to meet in New-York about the middle of August for the purpose of calling the Convention. It will most likely be held at Saratoga the second or third week in September. Richfield Springs would like to have it come there and makes a generous ofter for the bonor. But in view of the unequalied hotel resources of Saratoga and of its commodious town hall, in which preceding conventions have been comfortably held, it is pretty safe to conclude that a majority of the State Committee will again give it the preference over all competitors.

No nominations to the Legislature have yet been made. out there is scarcely a Senate or an Assembly District in which candidates have not already been brought forward. Your correspondent recently asked a sagacious Republican veteran who is familiar with the politics of the State, both in its history and tendency, what the prospect was of the Republicans carrying the Senate this fall. He replied: "I should -ay that if our folks get together in all the districts and work in concert and do their best, we could certainly capture the Senate. We can hold the fourteen districts now represented by Re-publicans without much of an effort. That leaves three districts to be gained in order to have a majority. It is easy to point out three districts which we can reasonably expect to gain. There is the XVIIIth District, for instance, so long represented by the late Webster Wag-ner. It was only lost after his death by very bad man-agement. We are sure to recover fi. That's one. The Orange-Sullivan District is another. It only needs that some aggressive, popular man, like ex-Senator Madden, should 'run to cause it to resume its place in the Republican column. And what is true of this district applies equally to the Dutchess-Coun bia District. A first-class condidate and a red-not canvass will certainly make it change front. There you have the three extra districts necessary to give us a majority. And the XIIth District (Westchester and Rockland) should so Republican if all hands take off their coats. Judge Robertson carried it for us for ten successive terms, and it can again be car-

(Westchester and Rockland) should so Republican if all hands take off their coats. Judge Robertson carried it for us for ten successive terms, and it can again be carried for us this fail. Besides, there are other districts where we have a fighting chance. The Democrate of the Albany District think they have a sure thing. But Hamilton Harris has carried the district twice for the Republicans and can do it again. So can Charles H. Adams, of Cohoes, who represented the district in 1572-73. The Eric District is always doubt al. Our party is not in first-rate shape in Buffaio. If our ricends there could neal up their differences there would be encouragement for a Republican canadiate. And this same ren ark is true of the Oueids District. Speaking generally. I should say that if the Republicans fail to carry the next senate it will be their own fault.

To this review of the situation a few remarks may be added in regard to particular districts. It is understood that Abraiana Lansing will set be renominated to the Albany District, and that the Manning regency has placed the name of Erasus Corning on the slate as his successor. The Republicans have not yet begun to canvass for a candidate. Ex-senator Harris, who, as already stated, represented the district for two consecutive stated, represented the district for two consecutive stated, represented the district for two consecutive more than the party vote, being unusually strong with workingmen. Senator MacAthur is likely to be his own successor from the Remasclaer-Washington District. The Democratic monimation will go begging. La Mots W. Khodes, the present District Attorney of Remasclaer, can have it for the asking, and so can ex-Speaker Patterson. "Charley "Hughes, of St. Lawrence homilanton is likely to be made. The present Senator for that district, D. S. Lynde, of St. Lawrence, has no served to the successor room the Remasclaer, who has been reparted as making an active canvass for the nomination. Mr. McCarthy said to your correspondent former presents that face

EXCURSIONS TO YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, ex-Senator Roscoe Coukling and a few friends started yesterday on a trip to the Yestowstone National Park. Rufus Hatch will take a party of about eighty person on an excursion to Yellowstone Park, starting on August on an excursion to Tenovacion 12 Annual of August 10 and returning about September 15. They will go over the Northern Pacific Railway to Livingston, and thence the Northern Facilic Bailway to Livingston, and thence by the railway, which is partly completed, southward to Mammoth Hot Springs. The route homeward is not yet fixed, the courtesy of a number of railways having been extended to the party. About twenty distinguished for-cipuers are now on their way from Europe to join the narty.

party.

Henry Villard will take a party of probably 200 or 300 people to the Yellowstone Park, starting August 28.

MR. STARIN AT GLEN ISLAND.

Cheerless, chilly and rainy as it was, there were 5,000 people on Gion Island yearerday, including several hundreds who came on an excursion from New-Haven. The employes of John H. Startn had arranged Haven. The employes of John H. Starin had arranged to give him a reception on his return from Europe. Many of his friends in the city west with him to the Island on the steamer Sam Sloan. His arrival was greeted with the firing of cannon and the ruging of bells with music from Grafulia's Band and with hearty cheering from the people on the island. He dined at the club house with his family and a few friends. To-day he will go to his home at Fultonville.

NEW-YORK ABOLITION REUNION.

The New-York Abolition Reunion will celebrate on Tuesday, October 2, the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the New-York City Anti-Stavery Society and of the accompanying riot. The exercises will take place in the Broadway Tabernacie, and all surviving abolitionists are invited to be present. Communications may be addressed to Albert O. Wilcox, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL

William Farrell, age forty-five, a resident of Paterson, N. J., fell down the steep embankment, by the side of the Ravine Road, Jersey City, last night, and was fatally injured. He was removed to the Charity Recently.

"What's that, John ? Is that the stage com ing t" saked the summer hotel proprietor of the porter.

"Yee, sir; I guess it is." "Then hurry up and put some sther under the bulb of that thermometer on the porch; they'll be here pretty quick, and we must have it down to 75 at least."—(Lowell Citium.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

IN DEFENCE OF MR. HILL. GENERAL STEINMETZ CALLS MR. THOMPSON A LIAR.

WASHINGTON, July 24.-Before the Hill Investigating Committee to-day Mr. Fr neh, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, testified that the committee of which he was a member, appointed by Secretary Sherman to consider the proposition to modify the 15 per cent stone contracts had reported in favor of transforming those contracts may reported in rayor of train-forming those contracts. They thought that such modification would be for the interest of the Government, and that it could be effected through an arrangement with the contractors. The opinion of the Attorney-General to the contrary not withstanding, the committee believed that the Government could be held to the terms of the original contracts, and it was thought best to make amicable arrangements with the on tractors by allowing them a fair compensation. There were other reasons why a controversy should be avoided, such as the delay consequent upon a breach of contract, and the amount of dressed and finished atone in the hands of the contractors. Of course, the witness know nothing of the amount that should properly be paid for stone work, but Mr. Hill and Colonel Casey fixed the price in the new contracts at rates that they regarded as advantageous to the Government, although not as good as might have been had after competition. To Mr. Coleman the witness said that he had nothing

o do with fixing the price for stone work in the modi-

fled contracts.

Mr. Thompson, of the architect's office, testified that 69,196 cubic feet of granite had been cut by Mr. Dixon for the Philadelphia building under the day labor contract at a cost of \$12 per foot. Under the modified contract 95,267 feet had been furnished at a cost \$8 3212 per foot. Witness had examined the estimates of the cost of cutting stone made by Mr. Steinmetz and thought

his prices for face-work were entirely too low. Mr. Cluss, an architect of this city, testified that h should call in an expert where heating apparatus of complex character was required. The plans for the heating apparatus for the Patladelphia house were submitted to the witness and were characterized as very complex. He did not think that the expert who pre pared the plans had any advantage over other bidder Mr. Thompson resumed the stand and continued his estimony. He reviewed Mr. Stelametz's estimates in ietail and alleged that they were erroneous in many

particulars. nto the room and stated that after a consultation wit the First Controller he found that only \$76 43 (an unexexpended barance of the fund appropriated to complete the Chicago building) was available to pay the expenses of the committee to Chicago The appropriation for contingent expenses was so specifically worded that it could not be availed of. When these facts were made known to him he had telegraphed these facts were made known to him he had telegraphed the collector at Chicago to send on the witnesses in Government employ and to ascertain if the other persons called for would come on if their expenses were puid.

Again Mr. Thompson resumed his testimony, the had heard Mr. Steinment make threats against the supervising architect's office. In his nearing in a restangant Mr. Steinment had had heard mr. Steinment had had he was going for the supervising architect, the chief computer.

Mr. Steinmetz asked where the conversation occurred.

Mr. Thompson answered that it had happened in an Ar. Thompson answered that it had happened in an occurred that it had happened in an occurred that it had happened in an answered that it had happened in an occurred that it had happened in an occurred that it had happened in the conversation occurred.

Thereupon Mr. Steinmetz flatly called Mr. Thompson Mr. Alexander warned Mr. Steinmetz to keep still or leave the room.

Some discussion followed in regard to the future course of the committee, the secretary's statement having disposed of the proposition to go to Chicago.

INSPECTION OF BRITISH SHIPS. THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SAYS THE NEW LAW IS ENFORCED LENIENTLY.

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State in reply to a communication from the British Minister at Washington, stating complaints by owners o British s'eamships carrying emigrant passengers be-tween the United Kingdom and this country, of the inconvenience of certain regulations for the inspection and survey of such vessels. Two classes of complaints are made: First, of the regulations for berthing accom-modations, sanitary arrangements and food for emigrant passengers, under the act " to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea," approved August 2, 1882; and second, of hardships to British ships under the inspection laws of the United States, under the act of Congress ap-

The Secretary of the Treasury says in his letter: "The special cause of complaint under the last is that while American steamships have been exempted from survey and the American certificate of inspection accepted by the British Board of Trude as evidence of their con-dition (a distinction conferred upon the Board by sec-tion 19 of the Merchant Shipping act of 1876), the American surveyors (special inspectors of foreign steam vessels; do not give the same effect to the certificate of the Board of Trade. The British Merchant Shipping act of 1876 confers upon the British Board of Tra seretionary power to exempt from survey vessels of other nations, upon satisfactory proof, verified by the British Consul, that such vessels have been surveyed under the laws of their own country. The act of Con-

under the laws of their own country. The act of Congress above cited does not give a like discretion. There is, however, discretion lodged with the Secretary of the Treasury to make regulations for the guidance of the United States inspection officers.

"In the exercise of this discretion and in view of the courtesy extended to American steam vessels by the Board of Trade, desirous of reciprocating so far as lies in my power by a special provise in rule 4. I gave to British vessels in substance the exemptions granted to American steamship times by the British Loard of Trade. The Board of Trade yielded to a suggestion of the agents of the American line, expressed as follows: '... You will readily see that we wise on behalf of the company to avoid the expense of docking their steamers both in American and here. Edde 4 says. "Provided, however, that such docking may be omitted upon satinatory evidence that the vessel has been docked within the previous twelve months, under the direction of the undetwriters or of the agent or officers of any loreign government authorized by law to make examinations as to the condition of the hulls of steam vessels.' Acting under this provise, steam vessels inspected here between April 1, 1883 (when the law was put into active operation), and June 30, have been exempted from dockage during the first two months of the active operation or our laws. Steamers found deheient were allowed to clear notwitistanding the law, to the benefit of the owners.

"Again, the regulations of the Board of Trade for life-

te clear notwithstanding the law, to the benefit of the owners.

"Again, the regulations of the Board of Trade for Infeboats have been adopted bodily, as that the American survey or inspection (with the exception of a few articles which are now required by the Board of Trade) is but the means to a certification that the ship, her boiler, machinery and life-saving equipments are no less safe than when the certificate of the British Board of Trade was granted. It is the purpose of this Department to execute the foreign steamship have with such moderation as a due consideration of the law will authorise. The carriage of emigrant passengers will be made the subject of a separate communication."

SUING THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL. THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY COMPANY CLAIMING

\$100,000 DAMAGES. WASHINGTON, July 24 .- M. A. Dauphin, of the Louisiana Lottery Company, to-day entered suit in the District Court through his attorneys, C. W. Moulton and J. Chandler, against Walter Q. Gresham, Postmaster-General, for \$100,000 damages. His bill sets forth that he is engaged in a legitimate business, and has complied with all the legal requirements of the State in which his business is conducted. It recites the action of Post-master-General Key in 1879, in directing the Postmaster master-General Key in 1879, in directing the Postmaster at New Orleans not to pay any money-order drawn in complainant's favor, and otherwise to refuse him the privileges of the mails, and the subsequent order by which this order was resainded, and then charges that on July 9, 1883, the defendant, without reasonable cause and without having any ordence wattover concerning the matter, made an order restoring the order issued by Postmaster-General Key in 1879 to full force and effect. This order, compainant claims, was wilfully, maliciously and oppressively made, and by it he was grossly injured and his business damaged.

COLLECTOR FINNELL EXONERATED.

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received the report of the agent letailed to investigate the charges preferred against Colector John W. Finnell, of the Covington district of Kentucky, of immoral practices and of exacting lilegal fees. The report exonerates Mr. Finnell and recommends that the charges against him be dismissed. It states, however, that evidence was adduced showing that some of the employes were in the habit of exacting illegal fees, but, so far as known, without the knowledge of the col-lector. The practice is strongly condemned in the report and will be made the subject of further investigation.

INTERNAL REVENUE REORGANIZATION. WASHINGTON, July 24 .- The executive order Washington, July 24.—The executive order reorganizing the Internal Revenue districts, so far as it effects the new XXIst District, of New-York, and the new XIth District, of Ohio, will go into effect to-morrow, when the new collectors will assume charge. The new XXIst District, of New-York, of which James Armstrong is the collector, is composed of the old XXIst, XXVth and XXVIth districts. The new XIth District, of Ohio, was made by consolidating the old VIIth and XIth districts. Marcus Boggs is Collector of the new district. An effort is being made to have the executive order take effect in all the other consolidated districts on August 1.

PROBABLE BOND CALL.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Estimates have been made at the Treasury Department, which, although not quite perfected, seem to indicate the possibility of a call for three and one-half per cent. bends to a considerable amount, about \$25,000,000, before the close of the

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Toesday, July 24, 1883.
FOR THE LOUISVILLE EXPOSITION.—The exhibit which the Smithsoulan Institution and the National Museum will place in the L-misville Exposition is being packed and will be ready for shipment by Thursday or Friday, it consists of photographs, models and vacious Indian relies.

RESPECTING AMERICAN PLEASURE YACHTS.—The Treas mry Department has made a ruling that American pleasure yachts arriving at St. John, N. B., are not obliged to report to the United States Consul there unless they are required by the laws of that country to enter upon arrival.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.—The Acting Controller of the Currency has amborized the following banks to begin business: The Chemango National Bank of Norwick, N. Y., capital \$100,000; the Abia National Bank of Abia, Iowa, capital \$50,000; the Indiana National Bank of Bank of Bedoord, Ind., capital \$50,000, and the First National Bank of Mexic, Tex., capital \$50,000.

THE RETURN OF DIES, ROLLS AND PLATES. THE RETURN OF DIES, ROLIS AND PLATES.—Acting upon as opinion rendered by the Solicitor of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the Commissioner of Internal Rovenue may return to the owners thereof the dies, plates and rolls used for print-may private die stamps. Such dies, rolls and plates will be surrendered to owners upon application made to the Commissioner of Internal Rovenue, and upon the payment by them of all expenses for alterations or oblitarations required by law to be made.

RENEWING OLD FRIENDSHIPS.

WORK OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION. REUNION OF ARMY CHAPLAINS AND OTHERS AT

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 24.-The fourth reunion of the Army chapiains and the agents of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions is in progress at this place. The first two meetings were held at Chauthis place. The first two meetings were held at Chan-tanqua, at one of which the late President was present and delivered an address. The other meeting was held at Lake Binff. Ill., last summer. By invitation of Dr. E. H. Stokes, president of the Ocean Grove Association, the meeting this year is at the senside. The object of these gatherings is to renew the associations of other years, to cement the ties of friendship then formed, and to promote a fraternal spirit among the Christian work-ers on both sides of the line during the late war. The attendance and the interest of these annual reunions are increasing.

George H. Stuart, president of the Christian Commission and presiding officer of the Army Carletian Workers' Society, is conducting the meetings. General Clinton B. Fisk is also in attendance and presided at the great meeting on Sunday night. Chaplain B. W. Chidlaw, of Ohio, the oldest missionary of the American Sunday-school Union, addressed the vast audience which erowded the anditorium at the Grove on Sunday morning. In the course of his address on the "Christian Work in the Great Army of the Union," he gave some interesting statistics of the work of the Christian mission in whose service he was employed most of the years of the war. Five thousand six hundred delegates were commissioned, all of whom served without charge. Three million copies of the Scriptures were circulated; 1,370,000 hymn books were given away; 8,300,000 flexible covered books of different societies were distributed; also 39,000,000 copies of weekly religious newspapers. In addition, millions of sheets of writing paper and envelopes were freely furnished to the soldiers; and comforts necessary to wounded and sick men were largely provided, being distributed directly by the agents of the Commission. Two million and a half dollars were given for these purposes.

ADDRESSES AT THE SURF MEETING.
At the Surf Meeting, which is one of the institutions at
Ocean Grove, addresses were made by the Rev. J. O.
Foster, of Ohio, K. A. Burnell, of Chicago, James Grant,

of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Mr. Adams. The Rev. George A. Mingins, of New-York, preached at the Sunday evening services. In his sermon on "God's Cause," which the speaker said was e aracterized by knowledge holiness and benevolence, the charities of the Christian people of New-York City were dwelt upon, and special attention was directed to the great outpouring of Christian beneficence during the war. At the meeting on Monday a telegram from General

Grant was read, expressing regrets for non-attendance. The reading of the dispatch was greeted with applause. Grant was read, expressing regrets for non-attendance. The reading of the dispatch was greeted with applicable. Letters from a large number of invited friends were read. Among these were Schuyler Colfax, B. F. Jacobs, D. L. Moody and H. P. Ensier; Chaplains E. F. Williams, W. P. Pallmore, Richara Hayley, G. P. Embory, H. Ritchie, J. C. Robbins and W. C. Walker; also from Dr. Haygood and Bishop Fallows. Some of the chaplains served in the Coafederate array. Among the speakers on Mooday were Mrs. Bancrott and Mrs. Whittemeyer. The latter was head of what was known as the Diet Kitchen. In her address she bore testimony to the favor General Grant always displayed toward the agents of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions She was on the boat with him and Generals Sherman and MePherson, when the transfer of troops below Vickshurg was being made. She witnessed the surrender of that place on July 4, 1863. Her descriptions of scenes through which she passed were vivid and full of interest. The services of Monday afternoon were entityened by the presence of detachments of posts of the G. A. R. The veterans presented a fine appearance with loud applause. President E. H. Stokes spoke words of welcome. His speech was interrupted by a terrific thunder-storm, accompanied by a strong wind which prostrated some of the tents in the Grove. Speeches were made by a representative of the G. A. R.; by Dr. J. W. Taylor, Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Mr. Kooney; Chaplains D. C. Eberhart, who was one of the prisoners in Libby Prison, and Edward J. Hamilton. Dr. Hunt, of New-York, gave one of the principal addresses of the evening. Dr. Hovey, of New-Haven, displayed some reites of the war in the form of Confederate honey, a pack of cards, which he bought of some soldiers played some relies of the war in the form of Confederate money, a puck of carria, which he bought of some soldiers on a Sunday with a Bible, and two keys of Libby Prison. He related some exciting facts of the war—at its outset and close. Dr. Hovey had charge of the distribution of rations to the people of Elehmond immediately after the capture of the city.

George H. Stuart and General Chinton B. Fish addressed the meeting this morning. The afternoon will be devoted to volunteer specence, and to-night will be read the historical poem by G. Lansing Taylowafter which a farewell reunion sociable will be held at the Arlington.

At a business precipe of

rlington.

At a business meeting officers of the association for At a business meeting officers of the association for the year to come were chosen, as follows: George H. Stuart, President; Dr. P. H. Gillett, Illinois, Vice-Presi-dent; Dr. J. O. Foster, Illinois, Corresponding Secre-tary; James Gran, Philadelphia, Recording Secretary; General Cinton B. Fisk, Tressurer; Professor J. R. Sweeney, Chorister. The next reunion is to be at Ocean Grove.

THE SEASON AT THE SEASHORE.

Ocean Grove is now at its best. The beach is unsur passed for bathing purposes. The bathing is unusually safe this year, owing to the action of the tides on the sand last winter. Good order, clean streets and careful attention to the sanitary condition of the place make it attractive to the visitor. Through the exodus of people attractive to the visitor. Through the exodus of people to the mountains this summer, neither Ocean Grove nor Asbury Park are crowded. A large number of cottages and tents are for rent, and may be obtained at a comparatively small price. Building, especially at Asbury Park, has been carried to an extreme far beyond the demand. A number of good lots are for sale at the Grove. The growth of the place has greatly expected the largest expectations of those who fourteen years ago: this week selected this place as a camp ground and recting place by the sea. The enterprise has given birth and inspiration to the many summer resorts now to be found below Long Branch.

THE CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET HIGHER.

WHEAT FIRM-OTHER GRAINS IN SYMPATHY-GOS SIP ABOUT A LARD " CORNER."

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHICAGO, July 24 .- Grain was higher to-day principally because the recent tremendous storms throughout Minnesota and Wisconsin, according to the farmers in this spring-wheat growing country have considerably damaged the crop. It was also reported from Milwaukee and New-York that the export demand was a little sharper than it has been. Then the story came from St. Louis that exporters there were offering 4 cents more for eash wheat than they had on Monday. Wheat was the feature of the day and, it being firmer corn and onts naturally sympathized with it.
Wheat, however, at night was only & 290 above the figures of last night and corn about the

same fractions above. The grain-pits are still entirely under local influences. The Western Union had about the same number of met on 'Change (one quarter its usual force) it did yesterday and in some directions gave a little 'better service; but between here and the East the blockade was more complete than ever, probably because of electric disturbances Even some of the private New-York wires were not working this forenoon. Between hige and Cincinnati, however, and other Southeastern and Southwestern points, there was to-day some intercourse over Western Union lines. A dispatch was received by McCormick, Adams & Co. from Montreal, bearing the date of July 19. It came from the local Western Union office here and was rushed over by messenger in a telegraph envelope just as if it had not come by mail. C. D. Hamil & Co. received two messages from New-York which had been forty-eight hours on the road. The local crowd are "scalping" the grain markets and living off each other. So far as out-

aide orders are concerned they have fallen of 80 per cent, as largely, perhaps, because the people do not file their messages as because the companies do not transmit them. mit them.

A great deal of gossip is going the rounds about a contemplated "squeeze" in lard for September. In all this talk Fairbanks is represented as being at the head of the conspiracy. Fairbanks may be a "buil" on lard at the present prices, it is conceded, but that he er anybody class should be contemplating a "corner" in lard or in any other product is set down by conservative commission men as improbable and even prepeterous.

among the packers and refiners a belief that lard was going out of here at such a rate that when the first of the mouth came there would be a little paule among "short" sellers at the almost sensational depletion in the stock of lard in store. The alarm over yellow fever which has sprung up meanwhile has undoubtedly dapelled this "nullish" feeling among the makers and refiners. Their plans have now all been modified. The biggest of the packers are now selling produce ahead cleaning out their cellars and even poking about the corners of their establishments, so that a Yellow Jack panie will, if it comes, find them with no hog product on hand. They are all too familiar with the utter demoralization into which the Southern markets are thrown to take any chances upon the scourse not touching Memphis or New-Orieans, or some other Southern port. It is not likely either that in the present temper of this market any capitalist would meditate a "deal." They are unpopular, and, as is very well known, a "deal" which attracts public, and especially the part of the public which speculates at Chicago in produce, has, since Medicoch's fallure, lost its lear of "corners." It would cost Mr. Fairbanks—even Mr. Armour, sithough the latter is held in much greater dread than any one cles—five times as much money to manipulate a "corner" now as it would before the failure of the July lard "deal." It was not the fashion at one time to call margins of very rion and powerful manipulator. Medicoch was not "called" until the week before his failure. He was then "called" and it buys him. Armour, whon he entered upon his great July wheat "deal" in 1881, borrowed \$5,000,000, and nessal mot one dollar of it. He would need to borrow twice \$5,000,000 if he proposed to run a wheat "deal" now, and he would need to borrow twice \$5,000,000 if the proposed to run a wheat "deal" now, and he form the gostips and the alley wissacres, troubles immedit over a lard "corner," or, inceel, one in any other kinds of product. The hogs are coming to now in spl mers begin to send into market immature animals—this hogs, old boars and piggy sows. There are no such signs of the chinning out of stocks evident yet.

Wheat closed with August at \$1 02 and September at \$1 044. Corn for August stopped at 51% and fee September at 50%. August pooks at \$1.3 825 and September at \$1.3 975; August Lard at \$8.95 and september at \$0.5 and rips closed at \$7.25.

THE NIAGARA ON FIRE THREE TIMES.

CAPTAIN BAKER TELLS HOW THE STEAMER WAS RUN

ON SHORE AND FLOATED AGAIN.

The steamer Niagara, of Ward's New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Line, arrived yesterday from Havana with thirty passengers. Captain Baker, who has made 104 trips on the Niagara, gave the following account of the fire which broke out on Thursday, July 12, and of the sinking and raising of the

day, July 12, and of the sinking and raising of the vessel?

"The fire was discovered in the forehold at 4 a. m., already under good headway, and the boatswan and first officer, who were let down muto the hold, were driven back by the smoke. The hatches were then battened down, the engrace stopped and the ship kept before the wind. All the steam was turned on the fire, without avail. The passengers, twenty-six in all, including three women, and the mails were put on the English steamer Commander, bound for Vera Cruz, and then the Niagara was steered for the Florida Reef, oil Indian Key. We passed over Alligator Reef, into the bay where the water was seventeen feet deep, and, having found a smooth spot to sink the ship, I ordered the valves opened and the pumps to be used in order to flood the hold. This was done and the vessel sank, the cargo being covered with four feet of water. The fire had been so hot that twenty-two cases of vitriol, on the main deck, were thrown overboard, although the flames did not appear above the hold. The next day, Friday, at 7 a. m., the hatenes were opened, and Chief Engineer Fowler dived down and closed the valves. The water was pumped out to expose the cargo, which again took fire, and water was again pumped in until it was extinguished. The water was once more pumped out, and we crossed the reef at high tide, proceeding to Havana, which we reached on Sunday at 5 a. m. An hour later the fire again broke out, and this was again subjued after an hour's labor.

"The vessel was surveyed on Monday by three American shipmasters appointed by the American Consul, and her cargo was discharged at ofce in accordance with their report. This took two days. A survey of the ship, after she had been cleaued, was made, and she was declared ready to receive cargo. On Friday last, at 11 a. m., we sailed from port, arriving at Lower Quarantine at 10:20 ta-day. The lart and bacon were about all of the cargo not runed by the fire."

The Niagara's passengers, among whom are Juan Pecro, a wealthy Cuban, "The fire was discovered in the forehold at 4 a.

er lujuries, if any.

NO STORM AT BAITING HOLLOW.

In The Evening Post of Monday was published an account of the damage caused by the thunder storm on Long Island on Sunday evening. In this it was stated that the house of a family named Price, in Baiting Hollow, a village situated near the eastern end of Long Island, was struck by lightning with these results: "The house was partially demoished. The electric fluid, in the form of a ball of fire, passed from the kitchen through the sitting room, where sat Mrs. Price and her husband. The lightning struck Mrs. Price's left foot, splitting open her great toe, burning and discoloring her foot and tearing off the sole of her shoe. Mr. Price, who was seated near his wife, was also struck and severely injured. The lightning passed out through the wind we of a bed-room leading from the string-room in which Mr. Price's two children were sleeping. The children were thrown out of bed, and one of them was seriously bruised. Mrs. Price was greatly prostrated."

A Tribune reporter, who was sent to Baiting Hollow to get further details concerning this met.

greatly prostrated."

A TRIBUNE reporter, who was sent to Bailing Hollow to get further details concerning this matter, found that The Post had been imposed upon by an unscrupilous correspondent, who had written this acry wifeout the least foundation in fact. The storm did not extend to Bailing Hollow at all. No building was struck in or near Bailing Hollow and no person was injured. The reporter conversed with all the members of the Price family at Bailing Hollow. Not only had no one of them been injured by lightning in any way, but they had not seen any lightning or any storm on Sauday evening.

ENJOYMENT FOR MISSION CHILDREN.

ENJOYMENT FOR MISSION CHILDREN.

The residents in the vicinity of the Methodist Episcopal Mission House at Five Points were startled from their slumbers at an early hour yesterday morning by the shouts and cheers of between 80 and 100 children who were leaving this city for a vacation of two weeks. The little girls were all neatly dressed in caiseo, while the boys in their linen suits were the objects of admiration of fond mothers. The children were provided with lunches, and their desire to see the inside of their hampers before they reached the train could handly be allayed. The party, in charge of the Rev. S. J. Ferguson, marched down Chambers-st. to the ferry. A special train conveyed them to Newark Valley. Thoga County, N. Y. There the children will remain for two weeks in the care of kind friends, mostly tarmers. Another party consisting of 100 children, under the charge of Mr. Ferguson, will take the Albany boat to-morrow morning for Catskill, where they will be met by stages and carriages in snificient numbers to convey them to Durham and Preston Hollow, where they will spend a two weeks holiday.

The Italian branch of the mission will go to Concy Island to-day, and be feasted at the exponse of a benefactor, while the children in the hospital, in charge of Mr. Warner, will take a trip to Prospect Park.

THE BARTHOLDI PEDESTAL MODEL

Five members of the Bartholdi Statue Committee, accompanied by Richard M. Hunt, the architect; General Stone, the engineer, and C. W. King, the builder, inspected the model of the pedestal yesterday afternoon in the Post Building in Liberty-st. Several alterations were suggested, and at the next meeting of the committee the plans for the base of the great statue will be decided upon. No person other than a member of the committee will be parmitted to see the pedestal until the model is perfected and placed on exhibition. A meeting was beld previous to the visit to Liberty-st. at which J. W. Drexel, the chairman; William M. Evarts, F. F. Spaulding, F. A. Potts and Mr. Butler were present. The secretary reported that there was a great interest manifested throughout the country in the progress of the work on Bedion's Island, and that many contributions were being received. The Grand Army of the Republic at its National encampment in Denver, Col., to-day, will take steps to increase the fund by subscriptions from its various posts. A letter in which the committee regretted the death of M. Laboulaye, the late president of the French committee, was sent to Heart Martin, the vice-president.

FUNERAL OF DR. WALTER C. PALMER. The funeral of Dr. Walter C. Palmer, who died at his home at Ocean Grove last Friday, took place yesterday afternoon at the Soventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. A special car conveyed the body from Ocean Grove to this city early vesterday morning. Bisbop Harris conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. John Parker, of Brooklyn; the Rev. John Hughes, of this city; the Rev. Dr. Stokes, of Ocean Grove, and Dr. Lewis R. Dunn. The floral gifts were a pillow of tea-rows and two sheaves of wheat. The funeral sarmon was preached by Bishop Harris, who alluded to the good work accomplished by the dead man at his camp-meetings at Ocean Grove, and his charities in this city. There were present many elergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city and vicinity, and some prominent physicians.

A MINISTER DIES WHILE SHAPING. Episoopal Church, of Patchague, L. L. dropped does from apopiery, while chaving restorday. The Rev. John B. Terry, of the Metho